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Men's \$5, \$6 and \$7 Cheviot, Cassimere and Worsted Pants

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IN THE PANTS DE-PARTMENT, AS IN ALL REST THERE'S A RICH HARVEST 'FOR BARGAIN WANTERS.

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Regardless of Price.

Room rented and must be vacated by January 15. A number of Pianos still remain to be sold. All new fresh goods, especially selected for the Holidays, consisting of the famous

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> Also, a number of good second-hand STEINWAY, HAZELTON, BRIGGS, KNABE, DECKER BROS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO., and other Pianos, at \$10, \$20, \$35, \$50, \$75, and upward, worth three times the money asked, sold on \$3, \$4 and \$5 monthly payments.

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High Grade Havana Cigar?

CHAMBERS 56 West Washington St.

Entrance Into Bates House Lobby

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Mrs. Roby Says Mothers Are Tired of

Furnishing Food for Gunpowder. NEW YORK, Jan. 8 .- The United States

General Society of the Daughters of 1812 met to-day at the Everett House to celebrate the victory of Gen. Andrew Jackson over the British at New Orleans, in 1814. The founder, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, was present as the guest of the occasion. Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, historiableeneral of the Historic Council, presided theports were read from Ohio, Louisiant Texas, New York, Pennsylvania and Eentucky, where State societies are already organized. Reports were also read by the secri arygeneral from a number of States where societies are being formed. Among the Vtate presidents who were present or represented at to-day's meeting were Mrs. Louis W. Hall, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward Roby, of Illinois, and Mrs. S. A. Webster, of Olfo. Among the honorary officers present were Mrs. Admiral Cooper, Mrs. Louis J. Ailen and Mrs. Gen. John H. King. A feature of the meeting was the prenition of the work of organization and financial aid. At the conclusion of the business meeting a reception was held, and at noon lunch was served. Among those present were Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Sudin, Miss Franklin, Mrs. Devolney Everett, Miss Florence L. Adams, Miss Masac, Mrs. H. T. Bartlett, Mrs. Neighbor, Mrs. Mrs. Hewitt and Mrs. James Par-

In an address Mrs. Edward Roby delivered she said that while there were no more patriotic women in the world than the women of America, the mothers of land were tired of furnishing food for gun-"War," she said, "should come only as a last resort. English-speaking people the world over should maintain peace." A committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. Edward Roby

people of the world. Mrs. Roby was also appointed to present these resolutions to Secretary Olney with a request that they be forwarded to Queen Victoria. The ladies refused to entertain the idea of Mrs. Darling resigning, as she wished to do, and she will continue as general director of the soelety until the work of organization in different States is completed. The Society of the War of 1812 held its annual meeting in the City Hall to-day, in accordance with the usual custom on the Jackson's day. The Rev. Morgan Dix was re-elected as president for the ensuing year. The secretary read obituary notices of the late Commodore Henry Bruce and Elias G. Covenhover, of the war of 1812. He reported that there were but four veterans of the war now living. The society is composed of ninety members.

QUAKER CITY VAMPIRES.

Evidence that Policemen Were in the Habit of "Bleeding" Women.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.-The Senate investigating committee had another sensational session to-day, during which damaging statements were made against a detective in District Attorney Graham's office. Martha Meyers, who kept a questionable house at No. 809 Inquirer street, in 1889, was the witness. She said the house had been the police always had a good thing out of it. She claimed to have paid policeman Singlerhaus sums of money at frequent inwas arrested. After being in prison seven lawyer named Butt. They went to a saysentation of badges to the founder, Mrs. by aid of the detective was able to draw Darling, and Mrs. S. A. Webster, in recog- \$100 without waiting the usual two weeks. 00 without waiting the usual two weeks. This she gave the two men. Later she was summoned to appear in court. Here she met the detective in the corridor; he advised her to close up her house. This she did. At this point in the testimony Bernstein, who is employed in Superintendent Linden's office, came into the committee room. Mrs. Meyers said he was not the man. An effort was made to find Burnside, who is Mr. Graham's detective, but he was not about, Ex-policeman Naylor gave additional testimony in relation to his glieged partnership with sergeants Green and McManus in running a house of ill-fame. Naylor said they made arrangements with a livery stable to pay \$1 for every customer brought to the house. He also said they personally placed cards in all the hotels bearing the name, "Molly Blanchard, Modiste," and Mrs. Lewis Hall, was appointed to is one of this city's "praying policemen." draft resolutions praying that peace be He leads revivals, and is looked on by Di-

NO APPARENT CHANGE IN THE TROU BLE OVER THE TRANSVAAL.

Sentiment in England Is Bitter Against the "Autocratic, Domineering Young Prussian War Lord."

SHIPS HURRYING TO AFRICA

BOTH BRITISH AND GERMAN VES SELS EN ROUTE TO DELAGOA BAY.

English Militia and Army Reserve Ready for Mobilization on Short Notice if the Secessity Arises.

BOERS DEMAND INDEMNITY

ASK THE BRITISH CHARTERED COMPANY TO PAY \$2,500,000.

Londoners Attack German and Dutch Socialists in Hyde Park and Scatter Them After a Fight.

LONDON, Jan. 9.- The developments of the past twenty-four hours have not tended to allay the war fever that is spreading over England. The newspapers are still blustery in tone and the anti-German sentiment is increasing among the people. In the clubs Prussian war lord," "Herr Swollen Head" and the "ambitious young autocrat." Now "young war lord will get the licking he is so rashly courting." Some of the more radical of the young naval officers are burning to test the destructive power of the big guns of their ships on something more animate than condemned hulks or improvised targets. It is this class that is most anxious to "reduce the big head of the young war lord." They recite with gusto the story about His German Majesty's dothe vessel on a Sunday morning, posed as a deity and forced the crew to fall down | soon as needed, and the naval reserve lists and worship him. While the story has little | are being prepared in readiness for an emeror no basis, the recalling of it just now shows the bitterness of the anti-German sentiment of those who rave at the Emp ror. The Germans themselves are saying little. as dispatches from Berlin indicate there is no visible war scare there among the people. The newspapers, of course, resent the "British bluster," but there is no apparent effort to arouse a war sentiment among the

Many baseless rumors were in circulation here again yesterday, but there was enough confirmed news to keep the war excite-English and German war ships are hurrying to Delagoa bay, the great South African seaport, and it is also a fact that there is unusual activity at the navy yards in England. Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German embassador to Great Britain, had a conference with the Marquis of Salisbury yesterday afternoon. A dis patch from Berlin says that Prince Von Petersburg, who has been at the German capital, has returned to St. Petersburg bearing a letter from Emperor William to the Czar dealing with the Transvaal question. Another dispatch from Berlin to the Times, speaking of the supposed purpose of the Germans to dispatch troops to the relief of the Boers, says: "It is now explained that Germany only desired to protect German residents and its consulate at Pretoria, and that no arrangement had been previously made with Portugal, and, after hearing that Dr. Jameson had started, Germany only had time to telegraph an explannews of Dr. Jameson's defeat arrived before Portugal had time to reply. It is

pity that this explanation was not published earlier.' The latest dispatches from Capetown report that it is stated at Pretoria that the Transvaal government demands the banishment of Mr. Cecell Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, and Dr. Jameson from Africa, and that an enormous fine is also demanded from the British chartered company. It is supposed here that this may refer to the \$2,500,000 indemnity which, accord-Cor. of Meridian and Ohio Sts ing to a dispatch from Berlin, the Transvaal government will demand of Great Britain. An editorial in the Times admits that the chartered South Africa company ought to indemnify the Transvaal for Dr. Jameson's raid, but says there is not a shadow of pretext for the demand for Hon, Cecil

Rhodes' expulsion. A meeting of German and Dutch Socialists held in Hyde Park last evening to congratulate President Kruger was attacked anniversary of the battle of New Orleans- by a crowd of Londoners. The platform was demolished and a free fight ensued, in the midst of which the foreigners fled.

The Chronicle learns on authority that the German Council did not fully approve of Emperor William's telegraphing to President Kruger, but the Emperor insisted on having his own way, and handed the message himself to the telegraph bureau, ordering that a copy of it be imparted to the semi-official journals.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Flying Squadron Commissioned and Vessels Sent to Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 8 .- The gravity of the political crisis here is increasing instead of diminishing. The attitude of Emperor William toward Great Britain in the matter of Dr. Jameson's freebooting expedition into the of bad character for twenty-two years, and Transvaal on closer study seems to have lic, says that the Uitlanders of Johannesplanned. The Transvaal incident, it would tervals. She refused him money once and the Emperor in order to enter the field as an active opponent of Great Britain's policy of aggrandizement in Africa, and her little misunderstanding with King Prempeh, of Ashantee, together with her support of Italy's warfare against Abyssinia, are believed to have been the irritating features which ings fund, where she had some money, and finally induced his Majesty to show his hand. Of course, this is only a sample of the rumors in circulation here, but it shows the drift of the wind and has served to incense the British to a degree not witnessed since war with Russia was threatened some years ago. To make matters worse, it is now reported that the Transvaal republic will demand an indemnity of \$2,500,000 from Great Britain as one of the results of Dr. Jameson's invasion of the little Dutch republic. If this turns out to be the case, no doubt will be entertained that Emperor William, in his recent interviews with Dr. W. J. Levds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal, prompted this demand, and may also have announced his intention of supporting sergeant, McManus, referred to by Naylor, it. Under these circumstances, and in view and Mrs. Lewis Hall, was appointed to is one of this city's "praying policemen."

draft resolutions praying that peace be He leads revivals, and is looked on by Dimaintained between the English-speaking rector Beitler as a most devout Christian.

of the war preparations by land and sea ert my influence to obtain the honorable release of Dr. Jameson and his men, as a mat-

ain, it is not autonishing that there was an | ter overriding all other considerations, and ominous drop in consols, which, as much as anything, is a clear indication that the gravity of the political situation is not newspaper exaggeration.

Dispatches from Berlin announce that Empercr William and Prince Hohenlohe had an important conference this morning with Dr. Kayser, chief of the German Colonial Office, and that further dispatches have been exchanged between Berlin and Pretoria.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS. Great Britain is evidently determined not to be caught unprepared for war. The report that orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of a flying squadron of war ships is confirmed this afternoon, and has caused a profound impression in all circles. The flying squadron is ordered to be ready for sea by Jan. 14, Tuesday next. It will consist of the following ships:

Revenge, first-class battle ship, 14,150 tons; four sixty-seven-ton guns, ten sixinch quick-firing guns, thirty-six smaller rapid-fire guns, eighteen inches of side armor; speed, 17½ knots.

Royal Oak, first-class battle ship, 14,150 tons; four sixty-seven-ton guns; ten sixinch quick-firing guns, thirty-six smaller rapid-fire guns, eighteen inches of side armor; speed, 17½ knots.

Gibraltar, first-class steel cruiser, 7,700 tons; two twenty-two-and-one-half-ton guns, ten six-inch quick-firing guns, twenty-four smaller quick-fire guns; speed, 19 7-10

four smaller quick-fire guns; speed, 19 7-1 Theseus, first-class steel cruiser, 7,350 tons; two twenty-two-ton guns, ten sixinch quick-firing guns, twenty-four smaller quick-fire guns; speed, twenty knots.

Charybdis, second-class steel cruiser, 4,360 tons; two six-inch quick-firing guns,

eight 4.7 quick-firing guns, thirteen smaller quick-firing guns; speed, nineteen and fivetenths knots. Hermione, second-class steel cruiser, 4,360 tons; two six-inch quick-firing guns, eight 4.7 quick-firing guns, thirteen smaller quickfiring guns; speed, nineteen and five-tenths

In addition, Rear Admiral Henry W. Rawson, C. B., in command of the Cape of Goodhope and West Africa station, has been ordered to proceed to Delagoa bay on board the flagship St. George, a first-class steel cruiser of 7,700 tons, two twenty-two-ton guns, ten six-inch quick-firing guns, twenty-four smaller guns and a speed of nineteen and seven-tenths knots and he is nineteen and seven-tenths knots, and he is now on his way there, accompanied by another cruiser, with all possible speed. planned to land a force of Germans at Delagoa bay in order to assist the Boers against the British, and only desisted from so doing when he learned of Dr. Jameson's defeat and capture. This, it is claimed, is proof that his message to President Kruger, congratulating him on his victory over the British and his Majesty's reported announcement to Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal, that Germany refused to recognize any suzerainty over the Transvaal, were well-weighed moves and the result of a prearranged policy. Rear Admiral Rawson has also been instructed to report imme-diately to the Admiralty what additional steps are necessary to reinforce his squadron, and they will be sent to him as promptly as possible. Beside these preparations, the greatest activity is displayed at all the dock yards, making ready for a call for the commissioning of more ships as

The military authorities no longer attempt to conceal the fact that they are actively preparing for the possibility of war. All the regiments of the British army (army reserve, volunteers, militia, etc.) have been ordered to make immediate returns of their strength for mobilization, but as yet no further steps in this direction have been deemed necessary. Among the volunteers and militia there is a strong feeling in favor of enrollment for active thus asm is displayed. There seems to be a feeling here that Great Britain has about stood all she can stand in the way of studeven if the latter is backed by France and Russia, which is not considered to be by any means certain. The commanding officers of the different regiments of volunteers have been overwhelmed with letters from the men under their command, expressing the desire to be enrolled for active service. At the War Office this afternoon it was stated that the troops returning from India or bound for that part of the British empire had been ordered to call at Capetown before the crisis occurred, and all that is necessary is to instruct their commanding officer to land drafts at the cape. It was further stated that detachments of troops are now on their way to Capetown to relieve the troops there and that the latter will be instructed to remain at the cape for the present, so that double forces will shortly be available at Cape Colony, beside the Indian troops en passage, which can be landed there shortly. Without desiring to be in any way sensa-

tional, it can safely be said that the war spirit is hovering over the British empire, and that people of all classes are eagerly supporting the attitude of the government resenting the attitude of Germany towards Great Britain. The press is unanimous in its approval of the preparations of the naval and military authorities, and the newspapers of all shades of opinion agree as to the manner in which Germany's attitude must be met. The Globe, for example, says this afternoon: "There is absolutely no difference of opinion among Brit ons in their keen resentment of the wholly unprovoked affront put on this proud land Emperor William and his foolhardy harm with the Americas, the Emperor's insolent interference has revived the feeling of kinship and is making easier a friendly It may be added that there is little doubt that the Chronicle's Washington dispatches have had a very good effect here in showing that it is more than likely that Great Britain is wrong in the boundary dispute, and, following the Chronicle correspondent's suggestion, that some means of arbitrating the matter should be promptly found, a movement is already on foot here among prominent Americans and Britons to bring about the formation of a permanent court of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes between the two nations. Regarding the report that Germany had prevailed on Portugal to allow German troops to traverse the Portugese South African territory adjoining the Transvaal, with a view of reinforcing the Boers, a special dispatch from Berlin this afternoon says it is rumored there that Portugal has positively refused to consent to any such movement upon the part of Germany. The idea that a combination of powers has been formed against Great Britain seems to be gaining ground, and a dispatch to the Soell, of Paris, to-day says that a movement is really on foot to establish an anti-British

FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

Dispatches Indicate the Utlanders Have Surrendered Unconditionally. LONDON, Jan. 8 .- From Capetown to-day the news is much more satisfactory than (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) for some time past and sets at rest the sensational stories cabled to the United States on the subject. A dispatch to the Secretary of State for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday, and just made pubbeen deliberate and long and carefully burg have surrendered unconditionally and have given up their arms to the representappear, was only the pretext seized on by atives of President Kruger. In addition the latter has intimated his intention of handing over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners captured by the Boers to the British high commissioner on the borders of Natal Sir Hercules Robinson, in his dis, a ch, add "You may therefore be satisfied that the crisis is over and that all danger of further hostilities is ended," The dispatch is regarded by Mr. Chamberlain as practically settling the crisis in the affairs of the Transvaal, so far as the Boers are concerned, and is also looked upon as disposing of the report that Dr. Jameson had been sentenced to be shot, which was current at Capetown recently

The most bitter contempt is felt at Capetown, says a dispatch dated Jan. 5, for the Uitianders, who are branded as cowards for abandoning Dr. Jameson, and the hope was then expressed that President Kruger would reject their demands. This dispatch also says that S'r Hercules Robinson was petitioned to treat for Dr. Jameson's release efore dealing with the demands of the socalled National Union of Johannesburg Another dispatch from Governor Robinson, dated Pretoria, Jan. 7, in reply to Mr Chamberlain's inquiry as to whether there was danger of an advance from Buluwayo. said: "I have received a telegram from the chairman of the mass meeting held at Buluwayo yesterday, saying that a resolution

assuring me of their loyal obedience to my proclamation. I also received a similar tele-gram from the Chamber of Mines at Bulu-wayo, and think it is certain there is now

no danger from that quarter."

A third dispatch from Governor Robinson to Mr. Chamberlain, dated Pretoria, Jan. 7. to Mr. Chamberlain, dated Pretoria, Jan. 7. communicates a message from the imperial agent at Rhodesia. It says: "I had been absent from Bechuanaland nearly a fortnight prior to Dr. Jameson's move. I arrived at Mafeking on Sunday, Dec. 29, and heard then, after the telegraph line had been closed, that his force was going to leave that night. The wire was cut that night. The first message which came through on Monday, Dec. 30, was your message directing me to send after Dr. Jamesage directing me to send after Dr. James sage directing me to send after Dr. Jameson to tell him and force him to return.
About one-fifth only of the force which
yielded started from Mafeking or Cape Colony; four-fifths started from Camp Pitsani, in the British South Africa Company's territory. No portion of the force started from Bechuanaland. Dr. Jameson left me an officer and two men at Mafeking and eighty-six men at Pitsani. He appears to have taken all the available men. There are now ten police in the whole of Bechu-analand, four of whom are doing customs duty. The country is practically without police, and there are no magistrates in the British chartered company's new territory. I have no reason to believe that any local officials in Bechuanaland had any knowledge of the raid. The magistrate who was in the British chartered company's territory accompanied the force."

Governor Robinson also telegraphs that Capt. Charles John Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry, and one of Dr. Jameson's officers, who was reported to have died from wounds received in fighting the Boers is alive and recovering from his wounds. A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Krugersdorp, dated Jan. 3, says that the wounds inflicted by the bullets of the Metford rifle are remarkably clean. The correspondent instanced a case in which a Metford rifle bullet penetrated the brain of a man and the man is still alive. The dis-patch also says that the Bechuanaland con-tingent of Dr. Jameson's force unite in declaring that when they left Mafeking they were told they were going to fight a native tribe, and it was only when they had crossed the border of the Transvaal that they were told that they were going to Johannesburg, to the relief of the residents of that place, and that they would be joined by a detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles, 2,000 Johannesburg volunteers and a regiment from Capetown.

DELAGOA BAY.

Description of the Place Where a Na-

Delagoa bay, to which British and German war ships are being dispatched, is pronounced the finest harbor in South Africa, and the European powers which have interests in Africa have long kept jealous watch of each other's movements in relation to it. In the latter part of September, 1894, there was a report in England that a syndicate had purchased a concession for building a pier in Delagoa, by which the practical control of the port would pass to the Transvaal. Soon afterward there was an uprising of Kaffirs against the Portuguese, to whom Delagon bay belongs, and British marines were promptly landed at Lorenzo Marques from the gunboat Thrush against the protest of the Portuguese governor. Delagoa bay is the natural outlet of the trade of the Transvaal, and Portugal's interest is to make all the traffic of the plateau of the interior converge toward this port. To this end the Pretoria-Lorenzo Marques railway was commenced in 1886. For half a cen-

tury prior to this attempts were made, but unsuccessfully, to establish communication between the Transvaal and Delagoa bay. With basins, quays and railways at Loren zo Marques communicating with the gold fields and rich country of the interior, Lorenzo Marques will have a great future before it. At present its enief imports are arms and alcoholic liquors; its exports, oil, nuts, caoutchaouc, etc. The town is surrounded by a wall, and batteries have been erected to defend it against hostile attack on the land side. The town lies low on the northern side of the inner harbor, or English river, as it used to be called. Lo-renzo Marques has a splendld harbor, capa-ble of holding and sheltering hundreds of the largest ships. The entrance to the harbor is so wide and fine that a fleet of ironclads could enter it. The harbor covers some 1,000 square miles of waters, dotted here and there with wood-clad islands. Invack island guards the entrance, and here the Portuguese have planted batteries to defend the anchorage. The entrance to the inner harbor, or English river, where Lorenzo Marques has been planted, is about Fifteen feet of water covers the bar at low water. Vessels drawing twelve feet

for forty miles, while two miles from Lorenzo Marques they can lie in sufficient depth and free from every wind. About five miles from Lorenzo Marques three rivers, the Temby, the Dundas and the Matoll, empty themselves into the estuary. The decision of the ownership of the bay Lorenzo Marques became a question great importance in 1875. Portugal claimed possession of the whole of it by town, and in the course of time England. while acknowledging Portugal's right to the northern part of the bay, claimed the scuthern as her own. The matter was brought to a crisis when, in 1868, the Transvaal Republic, by proclamation, claimed the Chamaputa river from its junction with southern part of Delagoa bay. Both England and Portugal strenously resisted this claim and set up counter pretensions. Eventually the matter was referred to the arbitration of Marshal McMahon, the then President of the French Republic. In 1875 he declared that the southern part of Delathe Lomboto mountains, belonged to Portugal. England consequently hauled down the British ensign, but in 1891 an agreement was made between that country and Portugal that, in the event of the latter country wishing to part with the bay, England should have the first right

water can navigate the English river

GOOD WORD FOR ENGLAND.

Missionary Discusses the Situation in the Transvaal. BOSTON, Jan. 8 .- Rev. Francis W. Bates, a missionary of the American Board, con-

sion, who has been connected with that mission since 1888, is in this country on furlough, and was in Boston to-day. His residence of seven years in the region where the present hostilities between the Dutch and the British are occurring has made him familiar with the situation. When seen by a reporter, he said: "There seems to be widespread opinion that the late invasion by Dr. Jameson, of the British South Afrlean Company, in the Transvaal was the result of a deep-laid plot on the part of the British government to seize the Transvaal and make it her own. It seems to me, however, that such an idea is not in accordance with the facts, nor with the position that the government has held towards the Transvaal since the time when Gladstone put an end to the Boer war and granted them their independence because their cause was a just one.

come of the attempt on the part of the Transvaal government to continue the voice to those of any other than Dutch descent. The English by far outnumber the Beers, and especially in the cities. They furnish the greater part of the revenue. The Boer has been content with his ig-norance; the English have established schools and taken the lead in educational matters, in spite of the opposition of the older Boers. Yet while English enterprise has done so much to build up the government, which was a few years ago in the last stages of bankruptey, the English have always been Ultlanders (outsiders), with no rights as citizens. In other words, the Boers have attempted to force on others the very system which led to their revoluagainst the English. Dr. Jameson's raid was an ill-advised attempt to aid his fellow-countrymen in their revolt against this system. It could not have been with authority from the home government. Rhodes may have encouraged it; he is man of strong character, a forceful leader, but in no way a skillful diplomat. President Kruger is a descendent of the old Vortreker, those who were ever in revolt against progress in the olden times. His influence has ever been against advance in education and civilization, a man who was well described some time ago as one who adds to the manners of a clown the morals

of a hypocrite. of England. She has done more for Africa (Continued on Second Page.)

SPANIARDS LET LOOSE BIG AND LIT-TLE GUNS ON INSURGENTS.

Several Engagements, in Which the "Plantation Burners" Are Reported to Have Lost Heavily.

ROUTED NEAR GUANAJAY

PURSUED BY SPANISH TROOPS AND MANY SLAIN AND WOUNDED.

Trap Alleged to Have Been Laid for the Patriot Army-A Sagar Planter's Account of a "Battle."

HAVANA, Jan. 8.-It was announced in these dispatches last night that the sound of cannon and rifle firing had been hear l yesterday in the neighborhood of Guanajay, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, in the province of Pinar del Rio, about forty-five miles south of this city. Details of the engagement, just received, show that General Navarro, between Guanajay and Ceiba de Agua, overtook a numerous insurgent force under Zayas and other leaders. During the three hours' fighting which followed the Spanish artillery was called into play, and the insurgents are reported to have been routed with a loss of twenty-three killed and forty-three wounded left on the field. The insurgents are said to have carried away many more of their wounded, and they left seventeen Remington rifles behind them. General Navarro pursued the insurgents and overtook their rear guard at Ceiba de four insurgents were killed and three were taken prisoners. On the government side, it is announced, only four officers and thirty soldiers were wounded in both engagements. Three of the soldiers suffered seri-

The column of troops commanded by General Suarez Valdes then pursued and overtook the insurgents again, and, opening fire on them with small arms and artillery, inflicted heavy loss in killed and wounded. The insurgents lost 263 men. It is reported that one of the Nunez brothers, insurgent leaders, was so seriously wounded that he subsequently died.

A column of Spanish troops, commanded by Major Sedano, has had a skirmish in the Solon district with a band of insurgents commanded by Mendoza. The insurgents left seven killed and three wounded on the

A dispatch from Matanzas this morning says that a body of four hundred insurgents recently tried to compel the garrison of Itabo, in the Cardenas district, to surrender. On the refusal of the troops to give up the fort the latter was attacked, but the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of six killed and succeeded in retiring with their

It is judged from the movements of the insurgent bands along the north coast in Pinar del Rio that they are now endeavoring to penetrate the rich district of sugar plantations about Cabanas by way of the Banes and Guanajay roads. The authorities again announce that they have hopes of bringing on a general engagement, and that the troops are so placed at strategic points that the insurgents find their position badly compromised, and will find it difficult to avoid a battle. Along the line of the railroad running south from Havana it is learned that the insurgents have destroyed sixteen culverts, thus effectually cutting

off communication for the time being. Word received from Matanzas shows that the insurgents are still active in that province. Bands led by Slotilide, Garcia, Louis Chopalin and Roban attacked the town of Recreo, which is southeast of Cardenas on the railroad. The garrison of the fort repelled the attack, but the insurgents returned to it and the companies of the marine right of discovery; England by effective colonization. The British setfled along the streets. Meanwhile the insurgents plundered southern part of Delagoa bay and built a and burned several stores. The treets and burned several stores. The troops finally repelled the insurgents with loss, but, while retreating, they burned thirtysix of the huts within the limits of the town. Afterward the insurgent General Lacret made a demand for the surrender of the town, threatening to burn it upon its refusal to comply; but, upon a negative being given him, the insurgent forces

Jose Maceo and Rabi are reported to be moving in the Trinidad district of Santu Clara, and an insurgent loss of seventeen is reported in the skirmishes that have taken place there. In the Cardenas district the insurgents also destroyed the station at Altamisal and tore up the railroad at

Yaguaramas. Trap Laid for Insurgents. KEY WEST, Jan. 8 .- A Spaniard who arrived to-day from Cuba says the insurgents are faling into a well-laid trap, and it is only a matter of a few days before the Spaniards will have them surrounded and all retreat cut off, when they will mow nected with its East Central African misthen down and soon end the war.

> Several American tourists returned from Havana to-night and report matters in the city very quiet. Advices state that the insurgents have burned the town of Guira de Melena, and

> also another small village near by. Havana in a State of Siege. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8 .- A special to the Republic from Key West, Fla., says: A cipher dispatch from Havana received here tonight says that the advance column of Gomez's army is camped in the mountainous country in the province of Pinar del Rto thirty-five miles west of the capital. The main body of insurgent troops is in sight of Havana, and skirmishes with the Spaniso regulars are constantly going on. It is not believed, however, that Gomez will attack Havana. He is too wary for that There are in the insurgent army under Gomez, all told, less than 11,000 men. The Spanish in Havana number at least 70,000. Marshal Campos would welcome an attack under these circumstances, and General Gomez is too shrewd to acco spanish commander. He has sen; couriers to the eastern provinces for reinforcements. and will scarcely push the campaign until the recruits arrive and until the insurgent sympathizers in Havana have perfected

their plans. Campos is apparently afraid to engage the insurgent army outside the city. Gomez has attempted several times to draw the enemy out, but thus far without avail. He will continue to harass Campos until a definite understanding with the people of Hapattle of the war will be fought. Genera lomez is counting upon an uprising in the capital, and he plans an attack on the city sin ultaneously with the outbreak. In the meantime, Gomez will cover Havana, both from the east and west, and prevent the exodus of any considerable body of Spanish troops, while the advance column in Pinar del Rio will subjugate that province. Havana, to all intents and purposes, is in a state of slege. Martial law has been proclaimed and a strict censorship is maintained over all avenues of communication with the outside world. Correspondents o American newspapers send word to Key West that it is impossible to forward accurate information by cable, except at rare intervals and by resorting to novel devices.

Campos May Be Retired. MADRID, Jan. 8 .- Persistent rumors are in circulation here to-day that Captain